Daily Morning Chronicle.

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THE DAILY MORNING CHRONICLE.

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GENERAL AGENTS.

B. B. JOHNSON, LATE CHIEF EXaminer Ordnance Bureau, War Department; J. B. BROWN, late in charge Hospital Back-Pay Department, U. S. Sanitary Commission, Washington.

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REFERENCES:
Hon. James Harlan, Secretary of the Interior.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. Senate, Chairman Military Committee.
Hon. Geo. P. Sanger, District Attorney, Boston.
Hon. J. F. Wilson, M. C., Iowa.
Lt. Col. G. Tufts, Massachusetts State Agent, Washington.
J. H. Abbott, Esq., U. S. Sanitary Commission, Washington. my30-1m

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Daily Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1865.

THE DAY OF MOURNING.

Throughout all this broad and mighty land the prayers of sad-hearted millions will ascend to-day from thousands of churches of all denominations. From the far northlands, where the pine woods perfume the June breezes and the surges of the Atlantic beat murmurous music upon the shores—from the rice fields of the Carolinas and the savannas of the far Florida, across the grand extent of a peopled continent; over the billowy verdure of flower-fringed prairies, and far beyond the snowy peaks of the Rocky Mountains to where the lordly Oregon rolls to the blue Pacific and mingles with its foam-white shores—over all this reunited Republic shall the prayers to Almighty God ascend. *Miserere Domine!*

When, upon the anniversary of the crucifixion of the Saviour, the all-wise Ruler of the universe saw fit to allow the stealthy hand of an assassin to strike down the head of the State, the heart of a nation stood still for a moment in ghastly horror. Then swift and terrible thoughts of vengeance thrilled through us, and the assassin was pursued and caught, as he met too noble a death for such a miscreant.

When God afflicts a people He does it for their ultimate good, though we in this lower life of earth cannot see His object. We can only bow our heads in the dust of humiliation and cry wailingly, though it is very, very bitter, Let Thy will be done. The task of the Moses of the war was accomplished. God took him.

Rome mourning over the dead Cæsar in proud majestic grief, and France passionately tearing with red-hot pincers the flesh of the murderer of the gallant Henry of Navarre, are historic pictures; but where shall we seek in history for a funeral procession trailing its sombre length with mournful music over sixteen hundred miles, from the capital of a freed Republic to a tomb in the midst of the prairies?—a procession often met at midnight with torches by waiting cities, where fair hands of girls strewed the bier with May roses, and old men bowed with years wept softly as the precious burden rolled on, in the darkness of night and through the brightness of noonday, to its destination. Let this day, appointed by his successor, be sacred to the memory of the lamented Lincoln; let our thoughts rise and follow him upward, and delight to believe that he is not unknowing in regard to the great events of the present and the future. Deeply religious, though making no pharisaical parade of his feelings, he endeavored to live for the greatest good of all his countrymen, both white and black. The funeral rites performed by Achilles in honor of Patroclus, son of Menetius, described in the "Iliad," seem insignificant and coarse compared with the honors of a free people, spontaneously given to one they had raised to the highest eminence of state.

> "Peace, his triumph will be sung
> By some yet unmoulded tongue
> Far on in summers that we shall not see."

Hundreds of years hence, when the poet of the future shall find the subject rendered remote and romantic by the hues of time, the death of Lincoln will be one of the epic subjects of our history. The man who dared to strike the gyves from four millions of his fellow creatures, and say to them—*Be Free!* shall assuredly receive the reward of just deeds through all coming time. And because he did this he is now "one of the noble army of martyrs," bearing an immortal name, heir to an imperishable memory!

We Americans are a proud and vainglorious people, given to much extravagant boasting and resounding praises of ourselves. Let us abase our hearts for these national sins. We needed a chastisement, and received it. The echoes of our thundering cannon had scarcely died away, and the night-startling glare of our joyous illuminations on the fall of Richmond and capture of Lee had hardly ceased to be topics of breakfast-table conversation, when the curtain that rose upon a comedy, intended good-naturedly to burlesque the American character, fell gloomily upon a tragedy of American life that the civilized world paused to look upon. The influence which this most remarkable event may yet have upon our character as a people and our destiny as a nation, we are in too close proximity to for us to be capable properly of judging or accurately estimating.

The characteristics of the dead President for extreme leniency sometimes veiled the cold, stern features of Justice to his eyes, and the upraised, terrible sword of Nemesis was checked by a heart almost too full of forbearing charity to be always just in meting out punishment to the guilty. The urgency of the times, probably, required a sterner will, and more unbending temper, in order that the ends of justice might be accomplished. But for all this, and probably in spite of his weaknesses of this kind, the people, the great masses of our countrymen, who make Presidents, loved Abraham Lincoln, and now mourn that he was not left us to see the close of the war, the return of our conquering legions whose tread but last week shook the Capitol, and the glorious advent of peace, which has come to balm the wounds of our bleeding but yet happy mother-land. In his tomb in the prairies may the martyred President sleep in peace, and may his spirit be evermore with us.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The subscriptions yesterday to the Seven-thirty loan amounted to $1,010,300. The largest Western subscriptions were $100,000 from the Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, and $60,000 from Hanna, Hart & Co., of Pittsburgh. The largest Eastern subscription was $51,850 from the Ninth National Bank of New York, and $50,000 from the Citizens' Bank of Baltimore. There were seven hundred and ten individual subscriptions.

New York Gold and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 31—Evening.—Gold 137¼; Hudson 97½; Reading 91; Cumberland 37¾; Quicksilver 45½; Mariposa 11¼. Stocks are not active. Gold firm.

FROM NASHVILLE.

DEATH OF JUDGE CATRON, OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

ALABAMIANS EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.

NASHVILLE, May 31.—Judge Catron, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died in this city last night.

Hon. John C. Bradley, Colonel Nicholas Davis, and Judge Parsons, of Alabama, are here, *en route* to Washington to confer with President Johnson relative to the reorganization of civil government in Alabama.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEENSTOWN DATES TO MAY 21

HIGHLY INTERESTING NEWS.

Treatment of Southern Leaders Before Parliament.

Lord Palmerston's Pertinent Reply to A Question.

THE MEXICAN EMIGRATION SCHEME.

IMMENSE SENSATION PRODUCED IN FRANCE.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR JUAREZ TO BE INTERCEPTED.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The steamship Persia, from Liverpool on the 20th, *via* Queenstown on the 21st has arrived.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons on the 19th, Mr. Griffith asked Lord Palmerston if his attention had been drawn to the proclamation offering $100,000 reward for the apprehension of Jefferson Davis, and whether the British ministers were prepared to make any representations to the United States Government with reference to the treatment of the Southern leaders.

Lord Palmerston said the only reply he could give was that her Majesty's Government have no intention of attempting any interference in the internal affairs of the United States.

This remark was received with cheers.

FRANCE.

The news of the opening of recruiting offices for Mexico, in New York and Washington, created an immense sensation.

The *Moniteur* refrains from any allusion to it. The general impression is that Napoleon will not stand it, and will direct the French squadron to intercept any reinforcements for Juarez.

The Empress regent and the ministers long for the return of the Emperor from Algiers.

FROM HAVANA.

PROBABLE DISPOSITION OF THE STONEWALL.

LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

ARREST OF AMERICANS IN VERA CRUZ.

MOVEMENTS OF THE JUARIST TROOPS

NEW YORK, May 31.—The steamship Eagle, from Havana on the 27th instant, has arrived.

She brings the intelligence that the rebel ram Stonewall was delivered to the Captain General as a deposit, to await instructions from the home Government as to what disposition shall be made of her.

She will probably be delivered up to the United States.

Advices from Vera Cruz have been received to the 5th instant.

On that day six Americans were arrested, but no reason assigned for the proceeding.

The city was garrisoned by only three hundred troops.

All the troops that could be spared were sent out from Puebla after guerillas.

The Juarist troops were appearing in all quarters.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

AN EMPHATIC RESOLUTION ON RECONSTRUCTION.

SPEECH BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

His Views on the North Carolina Proclamation.

BOSTON, May 31.—The New England Anti-Slavery Convention met to-day, and was very fully attended. The Rev. J. F. Sargent was chosen President.

Wendell Phillips, the chairman of the business committee, reported a resolution to the following effect: It is the settled opinion of this convention that the reconstruction of the rebel States without negro suffrage is a practical surrender to the Confederacy, and will make the anti-slavery proclamation of the late President, and even the expected amendment to the Constitution of the United States, utterly inefficient for freedom and the protection of the negro race.

Mr. Phillips supported the resolution in a vigorous speech. He also said there was only one way in which the people could still hold the helm of affairs, and that was a declaration of a repudiation of the entire war debt, and such a party would have his voice and vote until God called him home. He would constantly oppose every step of reconstruction that did not place the negro upon an absolute equality with the white man. There were but two parties in the country—sycophants of Jeff. Davis, and lovers of liberty. Every man who supported the North Carolina proclamation was a Jeff. Davis sycophant. Better, far better, would it have been for Grant to have surrendered to Lee than for President Johnson to have surrendered to North Carolina.

Arrest of Rebel Officers.

BURLINGTON, VT., May 30.—Two rebel officers, who gave their names as Lewis Castleman and O. J. Murray, were arrested on board the steamer United States this evening at this port. They asserted that they were on their way from Montreal to New York to surrender themselves to General Dix. Sanders and Tucker accompanied them to the cars at Montreal. Both the prisoners were intimates of those notorious parties. They are now in jail in this city waiting the orders of General Dix.

Arrival of the Rebel Ram Columbia, from Charleston.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The United States Steamer Vanderbilt has arrived here. She towed the rebel ram Columbia from Charleston to Hampton Roads, and the Monitor Onondaga from Hampton Roads here.

THE TRIAL.

ANNA SURRATT'S TESTIMONY.

EXAMINATION OF JOHN T. FORD.

SPANGLER'S ADMIRATION FOR BOOTH.

INQUIRY MADE BY BOOTH OF MR. HESS

TESTIMONY OF H. C. AND J. R. FORD.

TESTIMONY OF J. Z. JENKINS.

EXAMINED BY MR. AIKEN.—Q. Where do you reside? A. In Prince George county.

Q. Were you or were you not at Surrattsville on the 14th of April last? A. I was.

Q. Are you acquainted with Louis J. Weichmann? A. I am.

Q. Were you at Surrattsville at the time he drove up with Mrs. Surratt? A. Yes.

Q. Did or did not Mrs. Surratt at that time show you a letter? A. She did, from George Calvert.

Q. Did she show you any other papers? A. She showed two judgments obtained by Charles B. Calvert in the Circuit Court of our county against Mr. Surratt.

Q. Do you know, of your own knowledge, whether that business brought Mrs. Surratt to Surrattsville that day? A. I only know she showed me this letter and judgments.

Q. Did you transact any business for Mrs. Surratt that afternoon? A. I made the interest out on the judgments.

Q. Did she express to you during her entire stay at Surrattsville that afternoon any wish, desire, or purpose to see John M. Lloyd? A. She did not.

Q. Were you at the place when Mr. Lloyd drove up? A. Yes.

Q. What was his condition at that time. A. He was very much intoxicated.

Q. Was Mrs. Surratt upon the point of going away when Mr. Lloyd drove up? A. Yes; she had been ready to start for some time before Lloyd drove up. She had business with Captain Gwynn; and when he came she went back and stopped.

Q. At what time did you leave? A. About sundown, I judge.

Q. Had you, during the last year or two, been on terms of intimacy with Mrs. Surratt? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you, in all your intercourse with her, heard her breathe a word of disloyalty to the Government? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Have you at any time ever heard her make any remark or remarks showing her to have a knowledge of any plan or conspiracy to assassinate the President or any member of the Government? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever heard her mention at any time any plan for the capture of the President? A. I have not.

[illegible]

THE SUNDAY MORNING CHRONICLE
A Literary and Political Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. TWO DOLLARS for SIX MONTHS. No subscription received for less than SIX MONTHS, except from soldiers, for whom the WEEKLY CHRONICLE will be sent to any address for THREE MONTHS for ONE DOLLAR.

Since the latter part of September last, during the entire theatrical season, Booth frequently visited the theatre, and had his letters directed there. The prisoner, Spangler, had lived in Baltimore, and considered that place his home, usually spending the summer months in the neighborhood of that city, engaged in fishing and crabbing.

The rope found in Spangler's carpet-bag was here shown to the witness, who testified that, in his opinion, it might have been used by the prisoner in catching crabs, though experienced crabbers used a much longer rope; but he had seen such a rope used by amateurs.

In regard to his visit to Richmond, the witness testified that his object in making the visit was to see an uncle, a very aged man, and a mother-in-law who resided there. He had not heard of the assassination of the President until the Sunday evening following, while on his return.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

BY JUDGE ADVOCATE HOLT.—Could not say positively whether the private boxes in the theatre were ordinarily kept locked; Mr. Gifford, the stage carpenter, had control of such matters, and the keys of the boxes were kept by Mr. James O'Brien, the chief usher. The authorized parties having tickets for sale for these boxes on the day of the assassination were witness' brothers, James R. and Harry Clay Ford. The play of "The American Cousin," when first introduced, was an exceedingly popular play, but of late years had drawn only fair audiences. From the character of the two men, and their relations to each other, witness believed Booth to have been capable of exerting a great influence, either for good or evil, over the prisoner, Spangler.

The court then took a recess till two o'clock, at which time the body reassembled.

RE-EXAMINATION OF MR. FERGUSON.

BY MR. EWING.—Q. State whether directly after the assassination of the President you saw Mr. Stewart get upon the stage. A. I am not acquainted with Mr. Stewart. After Booth passed off, I saw a large man, in light clothes, with a moustache, jump upon the stage. A moment afterward, Miss Harris called for water in the box. This man, whoever he was, turned around and looked toward the box. Some one halloed "Catch him!" Miss Laura Keene raised her hands and said, "We have caught him," or "We will catch him." I then saw this large man run out. It was probably two or three minutes after Booth ran out before he jumped upon the stage.

Q. Had you seen anybody else run out before him? A. No one but this man Hawk.

Q. If anybody had gone out before, would you have seen him. A. I think so. I thought it was very singular that no one got on to the stage.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

BY JUDGE BINGHAM.—Q. On which side of the dress circle were you? A. On the north side; on the same side with the President's box.

Q. How near did you get to the private boxes on that side? A. I went close to them; so near that I could not see what was passing below distinctly. I saw Laura Keene when she ran in.

RE-EXAMINATION OF MR. HESS.

BY MR. EWING.—Q. State your business in Washington. A. I am manager of Grover's Theatre.

Q. State whether you were in the habit of seeing John Wilkes Booth during the last season, before the assassination of the President, and, if so, whether he made any inquiry of you with regard to the President attending the theatre? A. I have seen him about there frequently, and he made such an inquiry the day before the assassination.

[illegible]

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1865.

To-morrow, the first of June, being the day appointed for special humiliation and prayer in consequence of the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States, the Executive offices and various Departments will be closed during the day.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

CIRCULAR.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 29, 1865.

SIR: A copy of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of this date is herewith appended. By a clause in the instrument, the Secretary of State is directed to establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefits to the people and guard the Government against fraud. Pursuant to this injunction, you are informed that the oath prescribed in the proclamation may be taken and subscribed before any commissioned officer, civil, military, or naval, in the service of the United States, or any civil or military officer of a loyal State or Territory, who, by the laws thereof, may be qualified for administering oaths. All officers who receive such oaths are hereby authorized to give certified copies thereof to the persons respectively by whom they were made. And such officers are hereby required to transmit the originals of such oaths, at as early a day as may be convenient, to this Department, where they will be deposited, and remain in the archives of the Government. A register thereof will be kept in the Department, and on application, in proper cases, certificates will be issued of such records in the customary form of official certificates.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[The amnesty proclamation referred to above was published in THE CHRONICLE of yesterday.]

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
DEFENCES NORTH OF POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1865.

General Orders, No. 9.

Pursuant to instructions from the Lieutenant General commanding the armies of the United States, all bar-rooms and places where liquor is sold within the District of Columbia will be closed until further orders.

Any person or persons violating this order will be held strictly accountable.

By command of Major General Augur:
T. INGRAHAM,
Colonel and Provost Marshal General Defences North of Potomac.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF FREEDMEN, REFUGEES,
AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, May 29, 1865.

Circular No. 4.

All officers and others having general superintendency or charge of freedmen, refugees, and abandoned lands, and superintendents of schools for freedmen, within the Department of Washington, are requested to call on Colonel John Eaton, Jr., Assistant Commissioner of this Bureau, as soon as practicable, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at the office, corner of I and Nineteenth streets.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General,
Commissioner of Bureau.

Daily Chronicle.

D. C. FORNEY, Publisher.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1865.

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my proclamation of the twenty-fifth instant, Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of next month, was recommended as a day for special humiliation and prayer, in consequence of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States; but whereas my attention has since been called to the fact that the day aforesaid is sacred to large numbers of Christians as one of rejoicing for the Ascension of the Saviour:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby suggest, that the religious services recommended as aforesaid, should be postponed until Thursday, the first day of June next.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-ninth of April, in the year of our Lord, [SEAL.] one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

TO-DAY being set apart by the President of the United States as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, in memory of the late lamented President Lincoln, no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow.

EDUCATION OF THE BLACKS.

In the days of slavery, the ruling class of the South held irrevocably to the policy of keeping the negroes in a state of profound ignorance. The defenders and upholders of the institution made practical confession of the fact that their cherished system was irreconcilable with the law of intellectual and moral development of its victims. In a word, that the Author of Nature had made a great mistake in conferring upon the black race faculties of mind and heart which could not be allowed to expand, according to the law of their development, without endangering the system. This war with nature should, of itself, have opened the eyes of the advocates and apologists of human bondage. For why did the benevolent Creator give to the negro reason, and conscience, a capacity and a thirst for knowledge, and at the same time fore-ordain him to a condition which was utterly incompatible with the possession of knowledge? Why was the negro made responsible to God for the improvement of his talent, and why was he warned of the danger of burying or neglecting its development, while his earthly lord was by the same Divine authority authorized to bury it, to confine it, and if possible to annihilate it?

But the hideous diabolism of slavery has at last been exorcised from the land, and there no longer remains any impediment to the diffusion of education among the black race. Thank God, the embargo upon knowledge has been removed! No tyrant dare interpose any more to prevent the education of black people. Public schools may now be set up in the broad daylight in every Southern State, in which black children may be taught a knowledge of literature and science; and the enlightenment of that race is not simply a privilege—open to all; it is the duty of all, and especially of the white people of the South. They have sinned against light and knowledge for generations; and they should now, if possible, make atonement for the crime by going to work in earnest for the diffusion of knowledge. If there were nothing to be gained in a moral point of view, this duty of making reparation for the past ought to inspire the most unremitting efforts in the noble cause.

But, next to the black people themselves, there are none so deeply interested in the elevation of that long-oppressed race as the white people of the South. It is impossible to be placed in contact with ice without being cold, or with ignorance and effort to enlighten the negroes will elevate the intellectual and moral standard of the whites. Who is now so blind as not to see that the absence of literature in the South has been due to the repression of education among the negroes? The chain which bound down the faculties of the subject race fettered and distorted that of its oppressors, and the result has been barrenness.

In a merely pecuniary point of view, also, the white people of the South have everything to gain and nothing to lose by educating the negroes. The labor of the latter will be more efficient. They will make better citizens, and they will be less vicious and unruly. Prejudices, founded in contempt of the race, will abate in proportion to its elevation, and thus peace and prosperity will be promoted.

In addition to all these considerations, the Southern people must understand that, if they neglect the great duty of educating and elevating their late bondmen, others will step in and undertake the work, at the risk of creating a feeling of alienation and rivalry. They should therefore take the work in their own hands, and, by their zeal and energy, prevent others from interfering.

THE PROPS GIVING WAY.

Every specious apology and impudent sophistry which was offered in behalf of slavery before the war, has been exploded by the tremendous concussion of civil war. Among these, it is well remembered, none stood more prominent than the assertion that slavery was the natural, proper, and most happy condition in which the negro could be placed; that the privilege of working for coarse clothes and coarse food, not always superabundant in quantity, with the malleable right of being bought and sold, whipped, and driven, of being torn from his wife and children, constituted a *status* inexpressibly beneficent, and exquisitely dear to the negro. This beautiful theory received a rude shock when the Richmond editors, a few months before the downfall of the Confederacy, called on the authorities to arm the slaves and to stimulate their patriotism by the offer of freedom. It received a still more terrible blow when the same arguments were urged by Davis upon his "Congress;" and now we have, from the leader of the party opposed to arming slaves, an emphatic and triumphant declaration that the slaves had everything to lose, and nothing to gain, by the triumph of the cause they were called upon to fight for! In a recently discovered letter of Toombs, of Georgia, he puts the case as follows:

> Now Congress has given him all the negroes, and the result will still be the same, superadded to the most fatal consequences which have ever darkened our prospects. The negro, first, is unfit for a soldier; secondly, if I am wrong in that, he is unfit for our soldier. If he is capable of making a soldier, he ought to be, and will be, a Yankee soldier. If two-thirds of the white freemen (as Mr. Davis says) have ingloriously abandoned their flag, and ran away from a standard in which all the hopes of a true man are centred, superadded to every indignity inflicted by the Yankees upon wives, children, friends, homes, and property, do we expect that negro slaves will stand by it? What for? In the name of heaven, what for? Is their liberty involved in our success? Yes! but against them. Are their homes and property, wives, and children, and country, and all that men hold dear, to be ruined by Yankee success? I think not.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that a statement of the public debt to June 1st, is being prepared for publication. The condition of the Treasury is most favorable. There are, and have been for some time, no unpaid requisitions in the Treasury, except uncalled-for pay of the army. Every demand of the Paymaster General is promptly met, sufficient funds having already been placed to the credit of the paymasters to meet all back dues and bounties accruing to the armies about to be disbanded.

MR. CHARLES A. MARSHALL has a letter in the Maysville *Eagle* in response to an invitation to him to be a candidate for Congress in the Maysville District. Mr. M. is an able and excellent man, but the only part of his letter that we like is that in which he says he won't be a candidate. That part is worth more than all the rest.—*Louisville Journal.*

This reminds us of Mr. Beckendorf's recipe for the preparation of cucumbers. They should be cooled, he tells us, for some hours in pure fresh water, then pared and sliced, immersed in vinegar, plentifully sprinkled with salt and black pepper, and, finally they should be thrown out of the window.

WE LEARN that the President has directed the Executive office and the several departments to be closed to-day, which has been appointed for special humiliation and prayer in consequence of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

The Pennsylvania Regiments.

The Pennsylvania regiments have commenced leaving Washington for their homes. Six have left already, two more leave to-night, and others will be forwarded as rapidly as transportation can be furnished, the officers having been active and efficient in completing their rolls. The question as to mustering in officers on the commission of the Governor with less than the minimum number has not been definitely settled. The Governor is now issuing commissions to such officers, giving them their proper rank, and we learn that as soon as Judge Holt is at leisure to be consulted an arrangement will be made recognizing their rank in the War Department. This understanding being had, the Governor has left for Harrisburg to receive the regiments as they return.

Governor Curtin has, by his prompt and efficient attention to the just deserts of his constituents, who, having responded with alacrity to his calls and those of the general Government, have so gloriously sustained the honor of the Keystone State in defence of the Union and Constitution, deserves, as it will receive, the grateful remembrance of every Pennsylvanian.

Public Amusements.

THE CIRCUS.—Mr. Nixon, with his fine New York company, is giving a series of entertainments in the large pavilion erected on Sixth street, near Pennsylvania avenue, which attract crowded and delighted audiences. The troupe is composed of equestrians, acrobats, operatic, and terpsichorean performers, who are acknowledged to be excellent in their respective *roles*, and as the circus is always a favorite place of amusement here, the manager will be liberally patronized as long as he consents to remain.

"THE SEA OF ICE."—At Grover's Theatre the new spectacular drama entitled "The Sea of Ice" is having a successful run. The scenery is most refreshing in this hot weather, and the mechanical effects are wonderful, while the plot of the piece is interesting and exciting to a remarkable degree.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.—Miss Major Pauline Cushman and James M. Ward continue to draw crowded houses. "The Union Spy; or, the Scout of the Cumberland," was performed last evening. Boucicault's exciting drama of the "Colleen Bawn" will be given to-night, which will afford a fine opportunity for the Irish character of Mr. Ward.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT.—The numerous friends of Mr. Kopplitz, the popular and efficient leader of the orchestra at Grover's Theatre, will learn with regret that he has accepted a similar position at the Boston Academy, and that he will soon bid us farewell. A grand complimentary benefit will be given to this fine musician at Grover's, on Sunday evening next. Some fifty artists will participate in the entertainment. The programme is varied, and embraces some of the choicest vocal and instrumental gems.

SINCE the 3d of April last, fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty-seven citizens, soldiers, and ladies have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States in the city of Richmond.

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.—Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, has directed that all troops returning to that State shall rendezvous at Readville until mustered out.

A WATCHMAN in the Treasury Department has resigned his position in favor of a wounded soldier. This is an example worthy

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1865.

The attempt of notorious rebels, the bitter remains of the traitors of the counties bordering the District of Columbia, to enter the Legislature of Virginia, under the call of Governor Peirpoint, is a new evidence of the audacity of the despoilers of the Republic. They walk in and take the oath, only to disregard it. Having broken all their former covenants, they will be equally free to reject the new one, no matter how severe and close its terms. You know the dangerous philosophy lately preached that these oaths may be sworn with mental reservations; and the exposed and angry "chivalry" are hungry to obey it. They seem to think it doing God's service to cheat a generous Government; but the end will be the same. All their efforts in the field having failed, it is too late for them to hope to resume power by such juggling as this. It is the very meanest sort of thimble-rigging. There are several clauses in President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation, published this morning, which will not only prevent these tricksters from taking seats in the Virginia Legislature, but will punish them for trying to do so in the teeth of their persistent and cruel disloyalty. You will ask whether these frequent instances of bad faith are specimens of the whole Southern people? They are very discouraging, certainly; but I am glad to hope that they are exceptional. A very much better spirit is awakening among the deluded people of the late insurrectionary districts. Several causes operate to produce and also to increase this feeling. And chiefest of all is the now accepted fact that Andrew Johnson will enforce his policy at every hazard. This is laid down so clearly that it cannot be misunderstood. If yielded to gracefully, they will find him magnanimous, merciful, and forgiving. Indeed, such is the sentiment you will observe in the proviso to his Amnesty Proclamation. The sensible men of the South, many of the recent leaders in their armies and in their political bodies, see in his resolute, explicit, and patriotic purposes, that which commands at least their respect; and where one respects authority, obedience is not far off.

OCCASIONAL.

Ford's Theatre—What Shall be Done With It?

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

SIR: It is rumored that Ford's Theatre, the sadly-famous place where our illustrious President was murdered, is soon to be opened again as a centre of amusement.

Can we not do something in this community to avert such a profanation of the spot now and evermore sanctified by the blood of the mighty dead? Shall we not, in the Capital of the nation which he loved so wisely and so well, find the means and disposition to make that ground holy to all generations where the Great Martyr fell?

Where the pure blood of Abraham Lincoln flowed and his noble head bowed down for the last time on earth, let us hear no more the broad farce, or the loud laughter in response to some comedian's jest.

The site whereon the sacrifice was made should be henceforth the Calvary of the Republic. Solemnity and respect should evermore surround the place, and the remembrance of the people be centred in it, as the ancient tribes were wont to turn their grateful eyes to the tombs of Hebron and Machpelah.

Before the monument now in contemplation is built, let the generous wisdom of the Capital consecrate to other uses than that of the drama these few feet of land which are already sacred in the national memory. The mimicry of the stage, or its tragic mockery, should now find a more fitting place wherein to please the careless ear than the altar upon which the savior of his country gave up his spotless life.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1865. D. J. T.

"Professor McCullough."

AN "INTELLIGENT AND CONSCIOUS" TRAITOR.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

It is highly probable that the "R. S. McCullough" mentioned in a recent New York despatch as one of a party captured a few days ago, off the coast of Florida, while attempting to escape in an open boat to Cuba, is no other than *Professor Richard S. McCulloh*, lately holding an important scientific position under the rebel Government.

This is, moreover, probably the same McCulloh who, while occupying the honorable position of a professor of Columbia College, in the city of New York, mysteriously disappeared one night during the autumn of 1863, and was next heard of as having run the blockade and landed in the rebel "Confederacy." Little has been said of him in the public prints since he went South, but it has been pretty generally believed by those who have been entrusted in keeping a little watch over his movements, that he has been occupied with duties mainly scientific, as a professional and practical chemist, in the rebel service.

Whether he was engaged in a line of regular duties, like that, for example, of the "Nitre Bureau," is somewhat uncertain in the absence of precise information; but that he has been regarded as an important auxiliary in certain operations of a nature more especially "chivalric," is not a matter of so much question—thanks for the possession of the "Confederate" archives. A special instance of this class of operations, for which the late rebel Government appeared to think it had a peculiar vocation, was brought to light in a bit of evidence introduced on the 18th inst., in the conspiracy trial. The "Professor McCullough" referred to in the interesting paper signed by W. S. Oldham, and endorsed over by "J. D.," to the "Secretary of State," on the 20th of February last, for "inquiry into a 'plan for overcoming the difficulty heretofore experienced' in successfully firing, at the dead of night, the crowded hotels of New York and other Northern cities, will probably prove to be the same *Professor R. S. McCulloh.*

Professor McCulloh occupied for some years a chair in the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, before being called to Columbia College. He was engaged for several years in an investigation on sugars and hydrometers, under the authority of the Treasury Department, the results of which, communicated in successive annual reports during the years 1845-1848, were finally published as Senate document No. 50, of the first session of the XXXth Congress. It is a matter of passing interest in this connection, that Professor McCulloh's report contains two notes in its appendix by J. P. Benjamin, Esq., beside frequent references to him and his opinions on the sugar industry of Louisiana.

Professor McCulloh, although not of reputable standing as a man of science, could hardly be considered as eminent in any of its departments.

It is to be hoped that men of this class, who have prostituted the resources of science to the support of a rebellion at once so causeless and so infamous, and especially those who left the North, after months of deliberation, to aid this unholy work, will have their subsequent history cleared up by means of that only valuable and precious legacy of the late "Confederacy" —*the archives of its government.* G.

MUSTERING OUT OF TROOPS IN THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.—Major General Hancock has issued an order announcing that, in accordance with instructions from the War Department, all volunteer organizations of white troops in the Middle Military Division, whose terms of service expire between May 30th and September 30th next, inclusive, will be immediately mustered out of service. All men in the aforesaid organizations whose terms of service expire subsequent to October 1st, 1865, will be transferred to other organizations from the same State, to veteran regiments when practicable, and when not practicable, to regiments having the longest time to serve. This order will discharge the three years' regiments that were mustered into service under the call of July 2d, 1862, and prior to October 1st, of that year; the three years' recruits, mustered into service for old regiments prior to October 1st, 1862; and the one year men for old and new organizations who entered the service prior to October 1st, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL.—Captain E. W. Clarke, Jr., Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, has been announced as Assistant Adjutant General at the headquarters

SYNOPSIS OF GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence and official report of General Sherman to General Grant, on the campaign of the Carolinas is, published by order of the Secretary of War in the *Official Gazette*.

The report is preceded by a communication dated April 28th, in which General Sherman refers to the New York *Times* of the 28th, containing a budget of military news, authenticated by the Secretary of War, and embracing a copy of the basis of agreement between Generals Sherman and Johnston. General Sherman complains of his plan not being kept secret until further inquiry had been made, and mentions as the reasons for his course, the character of the interviews between President Lincoln and prominent parties in Richmond, upon the subject of reconstruction. He denies the intention of insubordination, and in conclusion promises to go on and execute the orders of the Lieutenant General. This letter has attached to it the following: "P. S. As Mr. Stanton's singular paper has been published, I demand that this also be made public, though I am in no manner responsible to the press, but to the law and my proper superiors."

The official report commences with affairs on the 1st of April, when the army was lying at Goldsborough, repairing the wear and tear of its recent march from Savannah, and details the military operations against Johnston to the 14th, when General Sherman received Johnston's first letter. Proceeding, he says:

I agreed to meet General Johnston in person at a point intermediate between our pickets, on the 17th at noon, provided the position of the troops remained *statu quo*. [illegible] both willing and anxious thus to consume [illegible] days, as it would enable Colonel Wright [illegible] finish our railroad to Raleigh.

Two bridges had to be built and twelve miles of new road made. We had no iron except by taking up that on the branch from Goldsborough to Weldon. Instead of losing by time, I gained in every way, for every hour of delay possible was required to reconstruct the railroad to our rear and improve the condition of our wagon roads to the front, so desirable in case the negotiations failed, and we be forced to make the race of near two hundred miles to head off or catch Johnston's army, then retreating toward Charlotte.

At noon of the day appointed I met General Johnston for the first time in my life, although we had been interchanging shots constantly since May, 1862.

Our interview was frank and soldier-like, and he gave me to understand that further war on the part of the Confederate troops was folly, that *the cause* was lost, and that every life sacrificed after the surrender of Lee's army was the "highest possible crime." He admitted that the terms conceded to General Lee were magnanimous and all he could ask, but he did want some general concessions that would enable him to allay the natural fears and anxieties of his followers, and enable him to maintain his control over them until they could be got back to the neighborhood of their homes, thereby saving the State of North Carolina the devastations inevitably to result from turning his men loose and unprovided on the spot, and our pursuit across the State.

He also wanted to embrace in the same general proposition the fate of all the Confederate armies that remained in existence. I never made any concession as to his own army, or assumed to deal finally and authoritatively in regard to any other, but it did seem to me that there was presented a chance for peace that might be deemed valuable to the Government of the United States, and was at least worth the few days that would be consumed in reference.

To push an army whose commander had so frankly and honestly confessed his inability to cope with me were cowardly, and unworthy the brave men I led.

Inasmuch as General Johnston did not feel authorized to pledge his power over the armies in Texas, we adjourned to meet the next day at noon. I returned to Raleigh and conferred freely with all my general officers, *every one* of whom urged me to conclude terms that might accomplish so complete and desirable an end. All dreaded the weary and laborious march after a fugitive and dissolving army back toward Georgia, almost over the very country where we had toiled so long. There was but one opinion expressed, and if contrary ones were entertained they were withheld, or indulged in only by that class who shun the fight and the march, but are loudest, bravest, and fiercest when danger is past. I again met General Johnston on the 18th, and we renewed the conversation. He satisfied me then of his *power* to disband the rebel armies in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, as well as those in his immediate command, namely, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and Georgia.

The points on which he expressed especial solicitude were, lest their States were to be dismembered and denied representation in Congress, or any separate political existence whatever, and that the absolute disarming his men would leave the South powerless and exposed to depredations by wicked bands of assassins and robbers.

President Lincoln's message of 1864; his amnesty proclamation; General Grant's terms to General Lee, substantially extending the benefits of that proclamation to all the officers above the rank of colonel; the invitation to the Virginia Legislature to reassemble in Richmond, by General Weitzel, with the approval of Mr. Lincoln and General Grant, then on the spot; a firm belief that I had been fighting to re-establish the Constitution of the United States, and last, and not least, the general universal desire to close a war any longer without any organized resistance, were the leading facts that induced me to pen the "memorandum" of April 18, signed by myself and General Johnston.

It was designed to be, and so expressed on its face, as a mere "basis" for reference to the President of the United States and constitutional Commander-in-Chief, to enable him, if he chose, at one blow to dissipate the military power of the Confederacy, which had threatened the national safety for years.

Continuing, he says that the news of the President's assassination, which reached him on the 17th, duly impressed him with its terrible atrocity and probable effect upon the country, but he saw no good reason to change his course, and thought rather to manifest respect for his memory by following, after the President's death, that policy which, if living, he felt certain Mr. Lincoln would have approved.

General Sherman also refers to his letter to the Mayor of Savannah, expressing his views on the subject of reconstruction, which were not rebuked, and his impressions of the necessity of bringing the war to a close as soon as possible, for *financial reasons*.

On the evening of April 23 Major Hitchcock reported his return to Morehead City with despatches, of which fact General Johnston, at Hillsboro, was notified, so as to be ready in the morning for an answer, and at 6 o'clock A. M. on the 24th Major Hitchcock arrived, accompanied by General Grant and members of his staff.

General Sherman says:

"I soon learned that the memorandum was disapproved, without reasons assigned, and I was ordered to give the forty-eight hours' notice, and resume hostilities at the close of that time, governing myself by the substance of a despatch then inclosed, dated March 3, 12 noon, at Washington, District of Columbia, from Secretary Stanton to General Grant, at City Point."

Within an hour a courier was riding from Durham's Station towards Hillsborough with notice to General Johnston of the suspension of the truce and renewing the demand for the surrender of the armies under his immediate command.

The General refers to his orders for the advance of the army, and says:

"General Grant had orders from the President, through the Secretary of War, to direct military movements, and I explained to him the exact position of the troops, and he approved of it most emphatically; but he did not relieve me or express a wish to assume command. All things were in readiness, when, on the evening of the 25th, I received another letter from General Johnston, asking another interview to renew negotiations.

"General Grant not only approved, but urged me to accept, and I appointed a meeting at our former place at noon of the 26th, the very hour fixed for the renewal of hostilities. General Johnston was delayed by an accident to his train, but at 2 P. M. arrived. We then consulted, concluded, and signed the final terms of capitulation.

"These were taken by me back to Raleigh, submitted to General Grant, and met his immediate approval and signature. General Johnston was not even aware of the presence of General Grant at Raleigh at the time."

The remainder of the report refers to the importance of the surrender, the movements of his army toward Alexandria, and his own trip to the principal cities of the Carolinas and Savannah; and discusses at length the alleged impropriety of interference by General Halleck with his (Sherman's) orders to his subordinates—Generals Thomas, Stoneman, Wilson, and others.

The correspondence between General Grant's assistant adjutant general and General Sherman; and General Grant's note to the Secretary of War, transmitting General Sherman's report, we publish in full:

HDQ'RS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1865.

GENERAL: General Grant directs me to call your attention to the part of your report in which the necessity of maintaining your truce, even at the expense of many lives, is spoken of. The General thinks that in making a truce the commander of an army can control only his own army, and that the hostile general must make his own arrangements with other armies acting against him.

Whilst independent generals acting against a common foe would naturally act in concert, the General deems that each must be the judge of his own duty, and responsible for its execution.

If you should wish, the report will be returned for any change you deem best.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Major General W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE [illegible]
WASHINGTON, D. C., May [illegible], 1865.

COLONEL: I had the honor to receive your letter of May 25 last evening, and I hasten to answer. I wish to precede it by renewing that assurance of my entire confidence and respect for the President and Lieutenant General Grant, and that in all matters I will be most [illegible] shape my official and private conduct and the matters embraced in the official report to which you refer are finished. It is but just the reasons that actuated me, right or wrong, should stand of record; but in all future cases, should any arise, I will respect the decision of General Grant, though I think it wrong. Supposing a guard has prisoners in charge, and officers of another command should aim to rescue or kill them, is it not clear the guard must defend the prisoners? Same of a safeguard.

So jealous is the military law to protect and maintain *good faith* when pledged, that the law adjudges death and no alternative punishment to one who violates a safeguard in foreign parts. (See Articles of War No. 55.) For murder, arson, treason, and the highest military crimes, the punishment prescribed by law is death or some minor punishment; but for the violation of a safeguard, death, and death alone, is the prescribed penalty. I instance this to illustrate how, in military stipulations to an enemy, our Government commands and enforces "*good faith.*" In discussing this matter I would like to refer to many writers on military law, but am willing to take Halleck as the text. (See his chapter, No. 27.) In the very first article he prefaces, that "*good faith* should always be observed between enemies in war, because when our faith has been pledged to him, as far as the promise extends, he ceases to be an enemy." He then defines the meaning of compacts and conventions, and says they are made sometimes for a general or a partial suspension of hostilities for the surrender of an army, &c. They may be special, limited to particular places, or to particular forces, but of course can only bind the armies subject to the general who makes the truce, and coextensive only with the extent of his command.

This is all I ever claimed, and nearly covers the whole case. All of North Carolina was in my immediate command, with General Schofield, its department commander, and his army present with me. I never asked the truce to have effect beyond my own territorial command. General Halleck himself, in his Orders No. 1, defines his own limits clearly enough, namely, "Such part of North Carolina as was not occupied by the command of Major General Sherman." He could not pursue and cut off Johnston's retreat toward Salisbury and Charlotte without invading my command; and so patent was his purpose to *defy* and *violate* my truce that Mr. Stanton's publication of the fact, not even yet recalled, modified, or explained, was headed "*Sherman's Truce Disregarded;*" that the whole world drew but one inference. It admits of no other. I never claimed that the truce bound Generals Halleck or Canby within the sphere of their respective commands as defined by themselves. It was a *partial truce* of very short duration, clearly within my limits and right, justified by events, and, as in the case of prisoners in my custody, or the violation of a safeguard given by me in my own territorial limits, I was bound to maintain "good faith."

I prefer not to change my report; but again repeat that in all future cases I am willing to be governed by the interpretation of General Grant, although I again invite his attention to the limits of my command and those of General Halleck at the time, and the pointed phraseology of General Halleck's despatch to Mr. Stanton, wherein he reports that he had ordered his generals to pay no heed to *my orders* within the clearly-defined area of my command. I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General Commanding.

Colonel T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

HEAD'QRS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith Major General W. T. Sherman's official report of the operations of his armies in the campaign of the Carolinas, from April 1, 1865, to May 10, 1865; also a copy of my note calling his attention to that part of his report in which he speaks of the necessity of maintaining his truce even at the expense of many lives, and giving him my views thereon, with permission to amend it, and his answer thereto.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

HON. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

A Scrap of History.

[From the N. Y. Times, May 29.]

Apropos of the complaint of General Sherman that his correspondence with General Johnston, respecting the amnesty before the capitulation of the rebel troops in North Carolina, has been withheld from the public by the Secretary of War, it is as well to relate the following incident, which carries with it its own comment, and the truth of which will not be questioned. Just before General Grant initiated his splendid campaign against Vicksburg, in the spring of 1863, and after all the preparations had been made for swinging loose from the base of supplies on the Mississippi river, to make the circuitous inland march via Jackson, Miss., to the rear of Vicksburg, he was called upon by General Sherman, and spoken to as follows:

"General Grant, I feel it to be my duty to say that, as a subordinate officer, I am bound to give you my hearty co-operation in this movement; but, having no faith in it, I feel it due to my military reputation to protest against it in writing, and hope that my protest will be forwarded by you to Washington."

"Very well, Sherman," quietly replied the Commanding General, "send along your protest, I'll take care of it."

The next day General Grant received General Sherman's papers, and the movement was then initiated, which culminated, in less than three months, in the surrender of Vicksburg and its immense garrison. Prior, however, to Pemberton's capitulation, but after it was morally certain that the rebel stronghold must fall, General Sherman rode up to General Grant's headquarters one day, and found his chief stretched on the ground beneath his "fly," endeavoring to keep as cool as possible in the sultry midsummer weather. They were chatting pleasantly on the prospects of the quickly-approaching success, when General Grant's assistant adjutant general came up and asked him for a certain paper of official importance.

It is well known that General Grant entered upon the campaign without more "personal baggage than a tooth-brush," and this accounts for the fact that his official records were carried in the breast-pocket of his military blouse. Taking a handful of documents from this receptacle he selected the one that had been asked for, and before putting the rest away drew forth a second paper from the pile. Then, turning to Sherman, with a merry twinkle in his eye, he said: "By the by, General, here is something which will interest you." Sherman took it, and saw the "protest" which a little more than two months before he had handed to General Grant, to be forwarded to Washington through the proper channel. An expression, half astonishment and half gratification, diffused itself over Sherman's war-worn features, which quickly changed to one of supreme satisfaction when General Grant took the paper from his hand, and, tearing it into small fragments, scattered them to the winds. No further allusion to the matter was made on either side.

CITY ITEMS.

STILL LOWER.—Mr. L. Franc, of 494 7th st., has just returned from New York, where he purchased a large stock of gents' furnishing goods, hats, caps, trunks, valises, &c., at greatly reduced prices. We will only mention a few articles which he is offering very low: White shirts from $1 25 up; woollen shirts from $1 50, and undershirts at 75 cents each. Soldiers buy your furnishing goods at 494 7th street.

OUR FRIENDS, PERKINS & Co., 520 7th st., are doing a fine business in the photographic art. We noticed yesterday some very fine specimens of cartes de visite and large size photographs, and we learn that they have recently opened a stock depot for the sale of photographic materials at New York prices. This certainly will be a great accommodation to the photographists of the city.

WE WOULD AGAIN REMIND our young men that Mr. A. S. Brady is now forming new classes for the summer months at his celebrated Gymnasium, 82, 84, and 86, Lou. av. It is needless to speak of the benefits to be derived from being connected with this institution. The experience of hundreds of our citizens is a greater tribute than anything we can say. Money paid here is well invested.

WE NOTICED yesterday at the Metropolitan Gift Book Store, 420 Pa. av., a fine assortment of MEMORIAL MEDALS, having on one side the army corps badge, and on the other Generals Grant, Sherman, Meade, and others. Every soldier should procure one of these beautiful ornaments before leaving the city.

MR. WM. SNELL, formerly of Boston, a photograph artist, has recently become interested in the Whitehurst Gallery, of this city, 434 Pa. ave., between 4½ and 6th sts. In looking through the specimens on exhibition at this gallery, we were pleased to notice the softness of finish in each. It evidently speaks of a superior artist.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPORT.—General Sherman's officers and soldiers who desire a copy of their General's report can read it in the New York *Tribune* of yesterday, May 31. Buy it at the *Tribune* Rooms, opposite Willard's Hotel, on Fourteenth street, of all newsboys and dealers at Hotels and elsewhere.

CHEAP AND GOOD ARTICLES are always in demand. Just such articles, in the way of boots and shoes, are offered for sale to the Washington public by our friends, Cummings & Co., at 347 Seventh street. All who make purchases from them can rely on getting a good article at a reasonable price.

THE NEW HANCOCK BADGE is now ready and for sale by J. Barnet & Co., 262 Pa. ave., bet. 12th and 13th sts. Also, fine gold corps badges and rings.

OFFICERS WHO ARE TO BE MUSTERED OUT and not wishing to remain in the city, will do well to send or bring their accounts with Ordnance and Quartermasters' Departments to P. H. WELSH, authorized Claim Agent, who will put them in the right condition to obtain Certificates of Non-indebtedness as soon as the officer is mustered out. Lieutenants who have never been responsible, we would say to you that you have the same routine to go through, and will use nearly as much red tape as though you had been responsible, but generally your accounts are sooner closed. Our fee is but a mere item compared with the amount you would have to pay for hotel fees, if you closed your own accounts, as all ordinary cases take [illegible] to eight and ten days for final [illegible] requested, money will be advanced. [illegible] Seventh

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
OFFICE HOUSEKEEPERS' COAL COMP'Y,
423 THIRTEENTH STREET, ABOVE G.

Look at the advantage of holding stock in the Housekeepers' Coal Company.

May 21. Cost of a ton of coal at retail.......$13 07
Cost of a ton of coal on board, at Philadelphia.......$5 68
Cost of freight on a ton of coal to Washington.......1 75
Delivery and express at your door.......1 25
Wharfage.......25 — 8 93
$4 07

A saving of $4 07 per ton, and as cost of freight and mining decline, so will the price. my31-tf

CERTIFICATES OF NON-INDEBTEDNESS PROCURED FOR OFFICERS, OFFICERS, OFFICERS, LATTA & HALL, Corner Seventh and F streets, my18-tuth&Sim Near Post Office.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and cannot do harm to the most delicate; certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a premature grave. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular; and whenever an obstruction takes place, the general health begins to decline. These Pills form the finest preparation ever put forward with immediate and persistent success.

Don't be deceived. Take this advertisement to your druggist, and tell him you want the best and most reliable female medicine in the world, which is comprised in these pills.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
have been a standard remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each box. Price, $1 per box, or six boxes for $5, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills sent by mail promptly, secure from observation, by remitting to the proprietors.

Sold by Druggists generally.
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
de10-stuthcowly 81 Cedar street, New York.

1865. 1865.
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.
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EXTERMINATORS.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Moths in Furs and Woolens, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

"15 years established in N. Y. city."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.
! ! Beware! ! of all worthless imitations.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 482 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers at Washington, D. C. my3-d&W1m

JARED'S "EMAIL DE PARIS."—THIS SECRET OF BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN being known only to Jules Jared, he honorably states that it differs from all other skin preparations, producing the most brilliant complexion, and giving both the color and texture of polished ivory to the skin, without presenting the least meretricious appearance. L'Email is especially successful in dissolving the colorous matter known as "freckle," smoothing out the marks left by small-pox, and unsightly black worm specks on the skin.

Jared's "Email de Paris" is especially endorsed by Mlle. Felicita Vestvali, Lucille Western, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Mrs. Emma Waller, and many ladies in private life, whose commendatory letters, for obvious reasons, cannot be published. Jared's "Email de Paris" can be had of Druggists, Perfumers, and Ladies' Hair Dressers.

JARED & RENE,
General Agents for the United States,
mh30-d&S3m Philadelphia.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

Those requiring confidential medical assistance should apply to some regular educated physician, who has made certain diseases his study. Such a man is Dr. DARBY, who is daily curing numbers of both sexes, and every age, who have been to all the self-called doctors in this city, and spent valuable time and money with no benefit, till he took charge of them. His terms are more moderate than those of mere boasting pretenders, whose only purpose is to fleece the unfortunate, and then advise them, when it is almost too late, to apply to him. Call on him at once, or you may regret it ever afterwards. DR. DARBY,
499 Seventh st., between D and E,
ap21-lyd&S Washington.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE. Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment —the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postage currency. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. my20-3md&S

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch in 48 hours; also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, sole agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States; or to Z. D. Gilman, agent, 350 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. my26-d&S6m

A CURE GUARANTEED—A WORD OF ADVICE.—Those who have been doctoring for weeks and months without obtaining relief, should consult Dr. Fishblatt, whose office is 364 E street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and be radically cured. Twenty-five years' experience has established Dr. Fishblatt's reputation as a physician. Recent cases cured in a few days. Charges moderate. Dr. Fishblatt, 364 E street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. Persons at a distance, and in the army, can be treated by mail, if required. oc9-d&S

THE EARLY PHYSICAL DEGENERACY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, and the early melancholy decline of childhood and youth, just published by Dr. Stone, Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institute.

A treatise on the above subject, the cause of nervous debility, marasmus, and consumption, wasting of the vital fluids, the mysterious and hidden causes of palpitation, impaired nutrition and digestion.

Fail not to send two red stamps, and obtain this book.

Treatment sent by mail and letter as usual.
Address DR. ANDREW STONE,
mh5-1d&S6m No. 23 Fifth street, Troy, N. Y.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, a new and reliable treatment for Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Systems. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. mh 30-d&W3m

DR. WOOD'S OFFICE, NO. 499 SEVENTH street, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Wood's experience in cases of a venereal nature will prove beneficial to those suffering from such diseases; and from his practical knowledge of every symptom consequent on or arising from badly-cured cases of venereal complaint, he would caution all having any secondary symptoms remaining to be at once cured properly before it has undermined the constitution, broken down the health, and destroyed the intellectual faculties.

Look to your case in time. Terms are reasonable. Recent cases cured in from three to five days.

Seminal Emissions and Strictures cured in the shortest time possible. Travellers supplied at a moment's notice.

Dr. Wood's office is so arranged that one patient will never come in contact with another.

N. B.—All communications to Dr. Wood will be promptly attended to by enclosing a reasonable fee. [illegible] Private consultation from [illegible]

MAKE TIME!
TO SOLDIERS!
WALTHAM WATCHES!

Let every soldier, before he returns home, provide himself with an American Watch; no better use can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time-pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and its money value is so well known that a pocket full of silver dollars wouldn't be as useful.

Sold by all respectable dealers in Washington.

THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
Office, 182 Broadway,
my3-1m New York.

THE EXCELSIOR ROCK SPRING SARATOGA WATER is unequalled in its mineral qualities, both as a cathartic and tonic; also in cases of dyspepsia, over-indulgence, &c.

LAWRENCE & CO.,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

For sale in Washington by the Agents,
KIDWELL & SON,
Also, at the leading Druggists, Hotels, &c.
my14-1m*

YOUR FEET.
The height of pleasure is relief from pain;
To be convinced the way is very plain;
All you who suffer from corns, bunions, or bad nails,
Submit to Dr. White's manipulations, he will relieve your ails.
It is there, with pleasure, you will find
That you can walk with ease, and will not lag behind
In walking, or in speaking of the Doctor's skill.
Such quick and sure relief with gratitude your minds must fill.
No more strange than true, that corns, bunions, bad nails, &c., can be removed without pain; to be convinced call at Dr. WHITE'S Office, No. 434 Pennsylvania avenue. fe9-d&Sly

R. M. HALL & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS, CORNER OF SEVENTH AND F STREETS, WASHINGTON, D. C., ROOM 20.—We buy, sell, exchange, and rent Real Estate of all kinds, and collect rents. No fees are asked in advance. No charge on registration of property till sold. jy9-ly

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Loomis, resident Dentist, 338 Pennsylvania avenue, near corner of Ninth street, attends to all branches pertaining to the profession. Malformation of the mouth corrected, and every variety of artificial sets made. to6-ly

GOLD FILLINGS.—GOLD FILLINGS, SAVING TEETH from decay, and preventing much suffering, done in a SUPERIOR MANNER. Teeth inserted on Gold and Silver, and Vulcanite Base.
DR. J. H. WOOLLEY, Dentist,
No. 510 Seventh street, near D,
oc17-ly East side.

DENTAL NOTICE.—DRS. LOCKWOOD AND MERRILL, SURGEON DENTISTS, Washington Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street.—Teeth inserted on Vulcanized Rubber—a cheap and improved plan. Also, Gold and Silver Plates made in superior style. Teeth extracted without pain. jy2-tf

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE AND PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES, made out from genuine and pure ROCK CRYSTAL, preserving and improving the impaired Eyesight, giving ease and comfort to the Optic Nerve, are correctly suited by

FRANKLIN & CO., Opticians,
244 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and
388 Pennsylvania avenue, near the National.

FIELD GLASSES, OPERA GLASSES, MICROSCOPES, THERMOMETERS, STEREOSCOPES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTES DE VISITE, &c., in a great variety, and at the owest prices. ja3-ly

A TIMELY WARNING TO THE SICK.—It is especially important at this time, when the markets of the United States are flooded with the direst poisons, under the name of imported liquors, and when domestic compounds, purporting to be medicinal, but not a whit less pernicious, are heralded to the world as "sovereign remedies," that the public should fully understand the facts. Be it known, then, that while all the diffusive stimulants called liquors are impure, and all the tonics containing alcohol are manufactured with a fiery article containing *amyl or fusil oil, a mortal poison*, HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS contain none of these things, but are a combination of pure essence of rye with the pure juices of the most valuable stomachic, anti-bilious, and aperient herbs and plants, and that as a safe and rapid remedy for dyspepsia and all its kindred complaints, this preparation stands before the world without a rival or competitor. Its sales to-day are equal to the combined sales of all the other tonics advertised in the United States, and the certificates which authenticate its usefulness are signed by individuals of the highest standing in every professional calling and walk of life. Beware of imitations and impostures. my27-1&S2w

DIARRHŒA! DYSENTERY!
Diarrhœa! Dysentery!

McClarran's Blackberry Troches, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Flux, and all disorders of the bowels arising from a change of food and water. In consequence of their being easily carried, they commend themselves to
Travellers and soldiers.
Travellers and soldiers.

Prepared only by N. McCLARRAN & CO., Pittsburg. Sold by Z. D. Gilman, 350, C. Christians, 371, Wm. H. Entwistle, 268, J. W. Nairn & Bro., 342, and E. Brown, Penn. avenue, Washington. ap19-6m

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!—BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world! The only harmless, true, and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair instantly to a *Glossy Black or Natural Brown*, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of bad dyes. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY, 81 BARCLAY street, N. Y. Batchelor's New Toilet Cream, for dressing the hair. ja31-dly

THE GREAT GERMAN
HEILMITTEL,
The only specific for the cure of
CATARRH! CATARRH! CATARRH!
BRONCHITIS! BRONCHITIS!
THROAT AFFECTIONS,
DIPHTHERIA,
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
And the first stages of
CONSUMPTION.

Has been used for the cure of the above complaints for the last fifteen years, in all parts of Germany, where it was first prepared by a celebrated Professor of one of the best German Universities, and since its introduction into this country it has almost performed wonders, curing and restoring health to many who have tried all other means and failed to obtain relief. Public speakers find it the only remedy which will keep their throats in perfect order. Ministers, Congressmen, Law, Theatre, and all professions accompanied with public speaking, require this powerful remedy.

REFERENCES:
Mr. Charles C. Gage.
Mr. Granville N. Whittington, Surgeon General's Office.
Thaddeus A. Jones, Esq., 85 South F street, Island.

For sale by Z. D. GILMAN, Druggist, 350 Pennsylvania avenue, and all other Druggists.
WEEKS & POTTER, Druggists,
General Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass. mh21-3m

MADAME RESTELL'S ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES who require a safe and certain remedy for all obstructions from colds or other causes, can rely upon her celebrated infallible French Female Monthly Pills. No. 1, price $1 a box; to restore all irregularities in forty-eight hours, if of short standing, but obstinate cases of long standing may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Can be obtained of Madame Restell, Professor of Midwifery, No. 162 Chambers street, New York city. Sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New York post office. Also sold in Washington at No. 467 Ninth street, between E and F, and cor. New York avenue and Fourteenth street. Copyright secured. de13-dly

EASE IN ONE MINUTE.—Corns, bunions, bad nails, enlarged joints, chilblains, warts, moles, &c., treated without pain by Dr. White, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 434 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth sts. Separate office for ladies. No charge for consultation. fe9-d&Sly

CONSULT DR. LEON
He cures all secret diseases permanently, and in the shortest time possible.

Office, 420 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, where ladies and gentlemen desiring to consult with him can do so between the hours of 8 and 5 o'clock daily. The thorough knowledge of, and the lengthy practice which the Doctor has had in the treatment of all private diseases, those arising from imprudence and self-abuse, justifies him in bidding defiance to all competition in their cure. Those suffering cannot be too cautious to whom they apply as a physician, as this city is filled with quacks, impostors, and sharpers, whose only abilities are for deceiving the unwary and leading astray the unfortunate, instead of bringing them again into the paths of society.

Recent cases of venereal diseases cured in two days.

Persons at a distance, or in the army, can be treated [illegible] through letter by [illegible]

MEXICO! MEXICO!! MEXICO!!!
Officers intending to emigrate should get their Ordnance and Quartermaster's Accounts settled at the Military and Naval Agency of H. M. WILLIAMS, 234 Pennsylvania avenue (Room 3). my26-6t*

ARMY CORPS BADGES.—1ST, 2D, 3D, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th Army Corps Badges. Any of the above will be sent on the receipt of $1 50, coin silver; 18-karat gold, $12, in all the Division colors, with the name of the company and regiment engraved on it.

Officers' badges of solid silver, with ribbon and scroll, of all the different corps, $2 50, $3 50, $5, and $6. The latter is a silver badge, with gold scroll; in 18-karat gold, $15, $20, and $25, according to the weight.

Small gold enamelled corps pins of all the corps; also, plain ones, suitable for discharged soldiers, $3 50.

Masonic and Odd Fellows' emblems, 18 and 16-karat gold, $8 and $9 50 each; new Knights Templar pin, just out, $9 50. Insignia rank pins, of general, colonel, major, captain, and lieutenant, $5 each.

The new cavalry corps pin, solid silver, ribbon and scroll, $7.

16-karat hard enameled Gold Ring of all the different corps, $3 and $5 each.

Lincoln Mourning Badges at 25 and 50 cents each.

Solid silver rings, with corps marks on top, $2 50 and $3 50. Any of the above articles sent by mail, by single, one hundred, or thousand. Agents wanted in all regiments in the army. Apply or address BARNET & CO., 262 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.; 113 King street, Alexandria, Va. my14-d&Sim

READ J. S. TOPHAM & CO.'S TRUNK AND SADDLERY ADVERTISEMENT.
500 SEVENTH STREET. au27-ly

READ BAR & BRO.'S ADVERTISEMENT—Union Hall Clothing Establishment, corner of Seventh and E streets. no18-d&Sly

MARRIED.

HOUSE—CALDWELL.—On the 30th ult., by the Rev. T. R. Howlett, at his residence, Capt. E. D. House, of Columbus, Ohio, to Miss Jennie W. Caldwell, of Charlottesville, Va.

HENSHAW—WHITE.—On Tuesday, the 23d inst., by the Rev. James Thompson, pastor of East Washington Methodist Protestant Church, Henry Clay Henshaw, of Washington, to Gertrude Amelia White, of Adamstown, Frederick county, Md. No Cards.

[Frederick papers will please copy.]

REV. T. R. HOWLETT WILL PREACH in E-street Baptist Church, at 11 o'clock THIS A. M. jel-1t*

FOUNDRY CHURCH.—REV. JOHN LANAHAN, D. D., will preach at the Foundry M. E. Church at 11 A. M., TO-DAY. It

STRAWBERRY AND FLORAL FESTIVAL.—The Festival now being held at OLD TRINITY HALL, on Fifth street, below E, will continue TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW NIGHT. Good music, beautiful flowers, and delicious strawberries and cream constitute but a part of the attractions of the occasion. jel-1t*

FAST-DAY SERVICES.—"PARADISE Lost and Paradise Regained" will be the subject of discourse by Rev. William Henry Channing, at the Unitarian Church, corner of D and Sixth streets, TO-DAY, at 11 A. M. jel-1t*

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL E-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The ladies having met with such success will continue their Festival through FRIDAY EVENING, June 2. Plenty of Strawberries, Ice Cream, Flowers, and Music.

The fine piano is from the establishment of John T. Ellis, Esq. jel-1t*

RELIEF STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The Ladies of the National Union Relief Society, organized last winter and co-operating with the Government and Freedmen's Relief Association, but receiving and disposing charities without regard to color, are out of funds, and anxious to be prepared to meet the demands of next winter, and desire to "make hay while the sun shines." By way of using all lawful endeavors to replenish their treasury, they will hold a Strawberry Festival at United Hall, (Cripps',) on Eleventh street, west side, a few doors above Pennsylvania avenue, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, June 2d and 3d.

The usual Refreshments will be furnished by ladies in attendance.

Mrs. Swisshelm will supply *Mush and Milk* of the genuine Pennsylvania pattern.

"The poor ye have always with you."

Tickets of admission FIFTY CENTS.
Mrs. D. M. KELSEY, President.
MARY A. MASON, Secretary.

Donations of Flowers and Refreshments respectfully solicited. jel-thsa2t*

DAY OF NATIONAL HUMILIATION AND PRAYER—E-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Appropriate religious services will be held in this Church THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, in which the Calvary Baptist Church will unite and participate. The members of the two congregations and the public generally are invited to attend. jel-1t*

STRAWBERRY AND FLORAL FESTIVAL.—The Ladies of the Calvary Baptist Church will hold a STRAWBERRY AND FLORAL FESTIVAL in Old Trinity Hall, on Fifth street, between D and E, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY nights of this week, to enable them to raise funds to furnish their new and beautiful house of worship now being constructed on the corner of H and Eighth streets. A band of music will be in attendance each night, and no pains will be spared to render the Festival pleasant and agreeable to all. Tickets, 15 cents. my30-3t*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1865.—There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Washington for the purpose of electing Directors of said Bank on Wednesday, the 14th day of June next. my11-30t W. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier.

GRAND FRUIT AND FLOWER FESTIVAL
For the benefit of the
INFANT ASYLUM,
Corner of Twenty-fourth and K sts. (at the Circle),
On TUESDAY, May 30,
and continuing during the week.
Supper Tickets, $1. my28-1tS6td

FREEDMEN'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 383 Eleventh street, near K north, Washington, D. C. Colored help supplied. Open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
my7-1m* A. E. NEWTON, Agent.

NOTICE TO THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION.
Ladies and Gentlemen desiring engagements at the NEW RICHMOND THEATRE, apply at once, by letter, to R. DORSAY OGDEN,
my13-1m* Richmond, Va.

VERMONT STATE MILITARY COMMISSIONER, Office, 231 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, Washington, D. C. FRANK F. HOLBROOK,
fa7-ly Colonel and Military Commissioner.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY STATE AGENCY—REMOVAL.—On and after MONDAY, January 1, 1865, the Massachusetts State Agency will occupy its new rooms in the National Intelligencer Building, second floor, corner of Seventh and D streets, Washington, D. C.

Massachusetts Soldiers and Citizens are invited to call.

Advice and assistance given without charge.
GARDINER TUFTS,
de31-tf Lieut. Colonel and State Agent.

INTERESTING TO CONNECTICUT SOLDIERS.—The Governor of Connecticut has appointed Rev. W. A. BENEDICT a permanent agent at Washington, who has established his headquarters at 252 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth.

Connecticut soldiers may apply here for any information and aid they may require with reference to sanitary supplies, transportation, furloughs, discharges, bounties, pensions, pay, re-enlistments, &c.

WASHINGTON, August 17, 1864. au18-tf

AT A MASS MEETING HELD IN the Council room, City Hall, on the 17th instant, Dr. Towles in the chair, P. H. DONEGAN was unanimously nominated for City Surveyor. He will be supported by many voters in all the Wards. my20-11td&S*

NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS' AGENCY removed to No. 283 F street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. All information of interest or value to the soldiers of New York or their friends, furnished gratuitously upon application at their new rooms, either in person or by letter. No. 283 F street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.
EDWIN R. GOODRICH,
fe26-tf Col. and Military State Agent.

OHIO STATE MILITARY AGENCY, 250 F street, North side, between 13th and 14th streets, Washington, D. C. jel3-tf

OFFICE OF THE CAMERON PETROLEUM COMPANY, 324 Walnut st.
PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1865.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors, the books of this Company were closed on MONDAY, the 10th inst. Holders of receipts will please present them at the office, and receive their Certificates.

For the information of subscribers it may be stated that, besides the several wells now in operation on one of the farms of this Company, forty new wells are now being sunk, several of which will be finished within sixty days; whilst on their other farm the Board have directed forty lots to be leased, for which there are already applicants for twenty-five.
J. L. DARLINGTON,
Secretary.

Persons desiring to secure shares in the above desirable Company can be accommodated by calling upon D. C. FORNEY, at the office of the Washington CHRONICLE. ap15-tf

IMPORTANT TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Tickets can be procured at the office of the Great Pennsylvania Route, adjoining the office of Major Taylor, U. S. P. M., at the Lodge of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, to all points in the North-west and Southwest, at greatly reduced rates. Soldiers will find this the cheapest, quickest, and safest route to their homes.
my22-1m E. J. WILKINS, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANA MILITARY AGENCY, 332 F street, corner Tenth street,
WASHINGTON, May 16, 1865.
COMMANDING OFFICERS OF INDIANA REGIMENTS AND BATTERIES Are requested to furnish this office with information of arrival and station of troops at the earliest opportunity. W. H. DeMOTTE,
may17-tf Indiana Military Agent.

UNION TICKET, THIRD WARD.
For Collector:
WILLIAM DIXON.
For Register:
SAM'L DOUGLASS.
For Surveyor:
W. FORSYTH.
For Alderman:
T. LEWIS.
For Council:
HENRY TANEY,
J. W. TIMS,
A. G. HALL. jel-4t

UNION SECOND WARD NOMINATIONS.
For Collector:
WM. DIXON.
For Register:
SAMUEL E. DOUGLASS.
For Surveyor:
WM. FORSYTH.
For Alderman:
GEO. H. PLANT.
For Common Council:
WM. PETTIBONE,
WILLIAM THOMAS,
H. CLAY STEWART.

THE DAILY MORNING CHRONICLE.—WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1865.

UNCONDITIONAL EDITION TO-DAY
THIRD WARD.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM DIXON.

FOR ASSESSOR,
MICHAEL D. HOBBINS.

FOR CONSTABLE,
WILLIAM H. DEETER.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,
ALBERT G. HOLT,
JOHN H. KERSHAW.
ALEX. GARDENER.

AT A MEETING OF THE LOYAL citizens of the Third Ward, held at Washington Hall, on Tuesday evening, the following gentlemen were nominated for the ticket:

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM MIXON.

FOR ASSESSOR,
SAMUEL E. DOUGLAS.

FOR CONSTABLE,
WILLIAM WILSON.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,
ALEX. H. DUVAL,
WILLIAM KENDRICK,
ELIJAH KENSINGTON.
JOHN H. SMITH.

FOURTH WARD NOMINATIONS.—At a meeting of the loyal citizens of the Fourth Ward, held at Washington Hall on the evening of May 31, and continued the following night to the 1st instant, the following ticket was nominated:

FOR COMMISSIONER,
JOHN H. MOORE.

FOR ASSESSOR,
SAMUEL E. DOUGLAS.

FOR CONSTABLE,
R. C. DUGGAN.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,
ROBERT A. TAYLOR.
THOMAS JENKINS.
JOHN H. MOORE.
ELIJAH KENSINGTON.

THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF THE Fifth Ward, at a meeting held at the house of the widow Bridget Lucas, have made the following nominations:

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM DIXON.

FOR ASSESSOR,
WILLIAM FORSYTH.

FOR CONSTABLE,
GEORGE W. SMITH.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,
JOHN H. SMITH,
T. H. HARDEN,
ALEXANDER GARDENER.

FIRST WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.—The loyal citizens of the First Ward, at a meeting held at Washington Hall, on the night of the first Friday in May, nominated the following ticket for the First Ward, viz:

FOR COMMISSIONER,
SAMUEL C. BOULDIN.

FOR ASSESSOR,
WILLIAM FORSYTH.

FOR CONSTABLE,
JOHN H. SMITH.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,
ROBERT A. TAYLOR,
T. H. HARDEN,
JOHN H. MOORE.

FIRST WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.—The loyal citizens of the Second Precinct of the First Ward, at a meeting held at Washington, on the night of the 31st ult., nominated the following ticket for the Second Precinct of the First Ward, viz:

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM DIXON.

FOR ASSESSOR,
SAMUEL E. DOUGLAS.

FOR CONSTABLE,
T. D. HUNTER.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,
ALEX. H. DUVAL.

SECOND WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.—The loyal citizens of the First Precinct of the Second Ward, at a meeting held in Washington, on the night of the 31st ult., nominated the following ticket for the First Precinct of the Second Ward, viz:

FOR COMMISSIONER,
JOHN H. MOORE.

FOR ASSESSOR,
SAMUEL E. DOUGLAS.

FOR CONSTABLE,
JOHN H. SMITH.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,
ALEX. H. DUVAL.

SECOND WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.—The loyal citizens of the Second Precinct of the Second Ward, at a meeting held at Washington, on the night of the 31st ult., nominated the following ticket for the Second Precinct of the Second Ward, viz:

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM MIXON.

FOR ASSESSOR,
SAMUEL E. DOUGLAS.

FOR CONSTABLE,
T. D. HUNTER.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,
ALEX. H. DUVAL.

THIRD WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.—The loyal citizens of the First Precinct of the Third Ward, at a meeting held at the house of Sarah and M. Stokes, in Georgetown, on the night of the 31st ult., nominated the following ticket for the First Precinct of the Third Ward, viz:

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM DIXON.

FOR ASSESSOR,
SAMUEL E. DOUGLAS.

FOR CONSTABLE,
WILLIAM WILSON.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,
ALEX. H. DUVAL.

THIRD WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.—The loyal citizens of the Second Precinct of the Third Ward, at a meeting held at the house of Sarah and M. Stokes, in Georgetown, on the night of the 31st ult., nominated the following ticket for the Second Precinct of the Third Ward, viz:

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM MIXON.

FOR ASSESSOR,
SAMUEL E. DOUGLAS.

FOR CONSTABLE,
WILLIAM WILSON.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,
ALEX. H. DUVAL.

FOURTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.—The loyal citizens of the First Precinct of the Fourth Ward, at a meeting held at Washington, on the night of the 31st ult., nominated the following ticket for the First Precinct of the Fourth Ward, viz:

FOR COMMISSIONER,
JOHN H. MOORE.

FOR ASSESSOR,
SAMUEL E. DOUGLAS.

FOR CONSTABLE,
R. C. DUGGAN.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,
ROBERT A. TAYLOR.
THOMAS JENKINS.
JOHN H. MOORE.
ELIJAH KENSINGTON.

FOURTH WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.—The loyal citizens of the Second Precinct of the Fourth Ward, at a meeting held at Washington, on the night of the 31st ult., nominated the following ticket for the Second Precinct of the Fourth Ward, viz:

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM MIXON.

FOR ASSESSOR,
SAMUEL E. DOUGLAS.

FOR CONSTABLE,
R. C. DUGGAN.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,
ALEX. H. DUVAL.

FIFTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.—The loyal citizens of the First Precinct of the Fifth Ward, at a meeting held at Washington, on the night of the 31st ult., nominated the following ticket for the First Precinct of the Fifth Ward, viz:

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM DIXON.

FOR ASSESSOR,
WILLIAM FORSYTH.

FOR CONSTABLE,
JOHN H. SMITH.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,
ROBERT A. TAYLOR,
T. H. HARDEN,
ALEXANDER GARDENER.

FIFTH WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.—The loyal citizens of the Second Precinct of the Fifth Ward, at a meeting held at Washington, on the night of the 31st ult., nominated the following ticket for the Second Precinct of the Fifth Ward, viz:

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM MIXON.

FOR ASSESSOR,
SAMUEL E. DOUGLAS.

FOR CONSTABLE,
T. D. HUNTER.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,
ALEX. H. DUVAL.

SIXTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.—The loyal citizens of the First Precinct of the Sixth Ward, at a meeting held at Washington, on the night of the 31st ult., nominated the following ticket for the First Precinct of the Sixth Ward, viz:

FOR COMMISSIONER,
JOHN H. MOORE.

FOR ASSESSOR,
SAMUEL E. DOUGLAS.

FOR CONSTABLE,
R. C. DUGGAN.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,
ROBERT A. TAYLOR.
THOMAS JENKINS.
JOHN H. MOORE.
ELIJAH KENSINGTON.

SIXTH WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.—The loyal citizens of the Second Precinct of the Sixth Ward, at a meeting held at Washington, on the night of the 31st ult., nominated the following ticket for the Second Precinct of the Sixth Ward, viz:

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM MIXON.

FOR ASSESSOR,
SAMUEL E. DOUGLAS.

FOR CONSTABLE,
T. D. HUNTER.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,
ALEX. H. DUVAL.

SEVENTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.—The loyal citizens of the First Precinct of the Seventh Ward, at a meeting held at the house of the widow Bridget Lucas, on the night of the 31st ult., nominated the following ticket for the First Precinct of the Seventh Ward, viz:

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM DIXON.

FOR ASSESSOR,
WILLIAM FORSYTH.

FOR CONSTABLE,
GEORGE W. SMITH.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,
JOHN H. SMITH,
T. H. HARDEN,
ALEXANDER GARDENER.

SEVENTH WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.—The loyal citizens of the Second Precinct of the Seventh Ward, at a meeting held at the house of the widow Bridget Lucas, on the night of the 31st ult., nominated the following ticket for the Second Precinct of the Seventh Ward, viz:

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM MIXON.

FOR ASSESSOR,
SAMUEL E. DOUGLAS.

FOR CONSTABLE,
T. D. HUNTER.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,
ALEX. H. DUVAL.

NOTICE.—TO THE VOTERS OF the SECOND WARD.—Good reports are in circulation concerning the Union ticket for the Second Ward, and we have every reason to believe that it will be elected. Our opponents WEEKLY CHRONICLE, of May 6, 1865. A Rebel journal will be paid for any of all other tickets. mylt-1t[illegible]

WANTS

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AT 310 G-st., ONE COPY OF THE SUNDAY CHRONICLE, of April 16, 23, and 30, and three copies of WEEKLY CHRONICLE, of May 6, 13, and 20. A liberal reward will be paid for any of the above numbers. mylt-1t[illegible]

TO TEACHERS.—Teachers in Washington and vicinity, desirous of obtaining a good situation, will find it to their interest to call at the Office of the Teachers' Agency, 1 Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C. Address, Box 1, Washington, D. C. JOHN D. TOPPING, Agent. mylt-1t[illegible]

WANTED—FOR A HOTEL, SIX Chambermaids, Waiters, Cooks, Dishwashers, Ironers, Porters, Boots, Hostlers, and Barkeepers; good wages and steady employment. Apply at the Office of the Employment Agency, 1 Dupont Circle. mylt-1t[illegible]

WANTED—ON OR NEAR PENN. Avenue, a small Dwelling, containing from Eight to six Rooms, and four, suitable for a dwelling. Address, stating terms, Box 1, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—ASSISTANT, TO DO THE Clerical work of a Law Office. Apply at the Office of the Chronicle. mylt-1t[illegible]

TO CLAIM AGENTS.—ONE THO-sand Dollars Reward.—The Rebel Congress of Colored Americans are probably here to-day or to-morrow, and will need a Claim Agent. Address, stating terms, Box 1, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—AT THE AVENUE HOUSE, 4½ Street, Middle-aged White Woman.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASH-er and Ironer. Inquire of Mrs. Dr. Gurley, 1 Dupont Circle.

WANTED—TWO DRY-GOODS Clerks, one to take charge of Ladies' department with the ladies; none other need apply. Apply at 1 Dupont Circle.

WANTED—FIFTEEN AGENTS to sell the Patent Ventilating Shirt Bosom Protector. Discharged or disabled soldiers preferred. Address, stating terms, Box 1, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AND Ironer. Inquire of Mrs. Dr. Gurley, 1 Dupont Circle.

AGENTS WANTED—TO TAKE AND Deliver Photographs. Address, stating terms, Box 1, Washington, D. C.

"BOOK FROM THE WAR."—"BOOK ON the Rebellion." Agents wanted to canvass for the above popular work, which is selling rapidly. Address, stating terms, Box 1, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—FIFTY MEN TO CUT Wood, Saw Wood, and Work on Farms. Apply at the Office of the Employment Agency, 1 Dupont Circle.

WANTED—TEN COMPETENT, Reliable Men, to sell a popular Patent Medicine, with remarkable success. Address, stating terms, Box 1, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BOOK-KEEP-ers, with unexceptionable references, to take charge of Ledgers, Journals, and Cash Books. Apply at the Office of the Employment Agency, 1 Dupont Circle.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD, ACTIVE, STEAD-y, Industrious Scotch Gardener, to take charge of a Small Place. Address, stating terms, Box 1, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BOOK-KEEP-ers, with unexceptionable references, to take charge of Ledgers, Journals, and Cash Books. Apply at the Office of the Employment Agency, 1 Dupont Circle.

WANTED—ALL PERSONS WHO have Rebel Money, Confederate Currency, or Rebel Bonds, to know that I will give the highest market price for the same. Address, stating terms, Box 1, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—GOLD AND SILVER Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Pistols, Revolvers, Rifles, Fowling Pieces, Sporting Tackle, Musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Accordeons, Guitars, Violins, Sleigh Bells, Silver Spoons, Gold Pens, Gold Pencils, Gold Chains, Gold Rings, Gold Pins, Gold Ear-Rings, Gold Bracelets, Gold Lockets, Gold Dollars, Gold Half Dollars, Gold Quarter Dollars, Gold Dime Pieces, Gold Half Dime Pieces, Gold Dime Pieces, Gold Half Dime Pieces, Gold Dime Pieces, Gold Half Dime Pieces

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

you were decorating it? A. No; he was at work on the stage at that time. I called for a hammer and nails, which he handed up to me.

Q. Do you know whether he was apprised of the fact that the President was to come there that evening? A. He knew the President was coming, for he took out the partition.

Q. Do you know whether there was any penknife used in the preparation of the President's box? A. I used a penknife in cutting the string by which the picture was tied; I forgot it and left it there.

Q. Had the picture been there before? A. No.

Q. Why was this chair brought from your sleeping-room to the President's box? A. For nothing more than to put it with the other furniture; it was a part of the same set of furniture, which was originally placed in the reception room, but the ushers were in the habit of lounging on it, and I took it to my room.

Q. Do you know whether Booth was in the habit of engaging any boxes at your theatre? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What box was he in the habit of engaging? A. The one he always engaged was No. 7, which was the part of the box occupied by the President, nearest the audience.

Q. How often did he occupy that box during the season? A. He procured a box four or five times; I do not know whether he ever occupied it or not.

Q. Do you know whether Booth's spur caught in one of the flags as he leaped from the box? A. I heard that it caught in the blue flag in the centre; I do not know it.

Q. Who put that flag there? A. I did; it was the one obtained from the Treasury building.

Q. Was there anything special or unusual in the arrangement of that box? A. The picture had never been placed in front of the box; we mostly used smaller flags; but as General Grant was to come with the President that night, we borrowed these flags from the Treasury Department.

Q. State where you were during the performance of "The American Cousin" prior to the assault? A. In the ticket office.

Q. Were you out on the pavement in front at all during the performance? A. I suppose I must have passed in and out two or three times.

Q. Did you see anything of the prisoner, Edward Spangler, during that time? A. No, sir.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By JUDGE BINGHAM.—Q. Do you know the fact that the other boxes in the theatre were or were not occupied that night? A. None were occupied, I think; I could tell by looking at the books.

Q. Do not you remember boxes being applied for, and the answer being given that they were all taken? A. None were applied for to me.

Q. Did not you sell all the tickets? A. No; [illegible]

...posite side, and I said, Booth wants you to hold his horse; he went, and Booth came inside, and, said he, "can I go across the stage?" and I said, "no; the dairy scene is on;" Spangler then called me, and told me to tell Peanut John to come and hold the horse, saying that Gifford was away, and the responsibility of the scene was all on him.

Q. Did you see Spangler any more that evening? A. I did, three or four times.

Q. Where? A. On the stage.

Q. Was he in his proper position. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see him about the time the shot was fired? A. About two minutes before.

Q. Where was he then? A. On the same side as the President's box.

Q. Did you see him after the shot was fired? A. I saw him two or six minutes afterwards.

Q. Where was he then? A. On the stage, with a crowd of people.

Q. What was he doing there? A. I took no notice of him at all.

Q. Did you see Booth as he left? A. I saw him as he made his exit at first left entrance. He had a long, double-edge knife that looked like a new one.

Q. Did you see anybody follow him? A. I didn't see any man get on the stage till he had made his exit.

Q. How long after did you see the man get on the stage? A. Two or three seconds.

Q. Who got on the stage first after Booth? A. It was a tall, stout gentleman, with gray clothes; I think he had a moustache.

Q. What did he do? A. He made his exit the same way as Mr. Booth did.

TESTIMONY OF J. J. GIFFORD.

Q. Do you know anything of a horse and buggy belonging to Booth having been sold a week or so before the assassination? A. I heard Booth tell Spangler to send the horse and buggy to Tattersall's and sell it, one week before the assassination.

Q. Do you know Mr. Jacob Witterspaugh? A. I know a man who worked in the theatre by that name, who was there three or four weeks.

Q. State whether or not, since he was released from Carroll Hall, or just previous to his release, he told you at the prison that the prisoner said to him, directly after the assassination of the President, not to say which way he went—meaning Booth—and did he say that Spangler hit him on the face with the back of his hand? A. No, sir; he said he had been down making a statement, and had not told all he knew, and wanted to know if he could make another statement. I told him certainly, and that he ought to be very particular and state the whole truth.

Q. State whether you know anything of the accused, Spangler, being in the custom of crabbing and other fishing. A. Yes; I know he would go on Saturday night and stay till Monday morning; but I have never seen him fishing myself.

Q. State whether this rope could be used for that purpose. A. Yes, sir; but they tie another small line out at the end.

TESTIMONY OF DR. M'KIMM.

[illegible]

...pedition will be organized, as stated, and ready to move from the rendezvous in Minnesota by the 15th of July. We can say no less than to wish this commendable and important enterprise that success which it deserves.

Passports—Special Notice.

Persons residing or being in Washington, who desire passports for traveling abroad, can obtain the same, with the least possible expense and delay, on *personal* application at the Department of State.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GROVER'S THEATRE.—"The Sea of Ice."

WASHINGTON THEATRE—"The Colleen Bawn; or, The Brides of Garryowen."

NIXON'S CIRCUS.—Equestrian, Gymnastic, and other Performances.

OXFORD HALL.—"The Leap for Life;" "Dumb Man of Manchester;" Singing, Dancing, &c.

CANTERBURY HALL.—"Revolt of the Harem;" Ethiopian Performances, Singing, Dancing, &c.

THE TRIAL OF CRONIN, KING, AND BOYLE.—A hearing in the cases of Sergeant John R. Cronin, Patrolman Boyle, of the Fourth Ward, and Detective Martin D. King, who are charged with overstepping their duty on the 13th of last month, near Kendall Green Park, while attempting to make certain arrests, was had in the Council Chamber, City Hall, at four o'clock last evening.

The case was heard by Justices Walter and Boswell, and N. Wilson appeared on behalf of the United States. Messrs. Fendall, Norris, Davis, and Lloyd appeared on the part of the defendants.

W. Y. Fendall, Esq., desired each of the accused to be tried independently, to which Mr. N. Wilson objected, saying that, in case one of the accused was dismissed, he could be used as a witness in behalf of the others, to which Mr. Fendall assented, and the trial proceeded.

John Costello, a soldier, was sworn, and testified as follows:

I think it was on the 13th instant I saw a carriage come up to Rainey's store, corner of H [illegible]

APPOINTED.—Captain John Knox, who was, some months since, a clerk in Provost Marshal Major O'Beirne's office and who was, on leaving that office, appointed Provost Marshal of the Sixteenth District of New York, was, a day or two since, appointed Provost Marshal of the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania. We are pleased to see Captain Knox with an additional bar on his shoulder straps, for no officer has labored for it more faithfully and more diligently than he has.

DID NOT ARRIVE.—The parties in Baltimore who were to have been brought to this city by Detectives Gray and Smith, of Baltimore, on the charge of being implicated with Charles J. Spencer in the abstraction of bonds and postage stamps from the General Post Office, had not arrived at a late hour last evening.

THE CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION, which has held its religious meetings in the Supreme Court Room for some months past, having now no regular pastor, will attend other churches to-day.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—One hundred and eighty-eight licenses were issued during the month of May.

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—This association which is now in active operation has completed its organization as follows:

Richard Wallach, President.
Joseph F. Brown, Vice President.
Crosby S. Noyes, Secretary.
George W. Riggs, Treasurer.

Directors—Honorables Hannibal Hamlin, Maine; David Clark, New Hampshire; Solomon Foot, Vermont; F. W. Lincoln, Massachusetts; William Sprague, Rhode Island; L. F. S. Foster, Connecticut; Preston King, New York; J. C. Ten Eyck, New Jersey; Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania; N. B. Smithers, Delaware; Thomas Swann, Maryland; W. T. Willey, West Virginia; Green Adams, Kentucky; Horace Maynard, Tennessee; David Todd, Ohio; Schuyler Colfax, Indiana; John Wentworth, Illinois; Colonel John Williams, Illinois; Honorables Edward Bates, Missouri; James Stone, Iowa; J. R. Doolittle, Wisconsin; A. Ramsay, Minnesota; Lewis Cass, Michigan; Jas. H. Lane, Kansas; John Conness, California; Joseph W. Nesmith, Oregon; Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, Rear Admiral D. G. Farragut, Jos. F. Brown, Asbury Lloyd, John B. Turton, Dr. W. G. H. Newman, Geo. H. Plant, Z. Richards, N. D. Larner, E. C. Carrington, John P. Pepper, [illegible]

THE COURTS.

[illegible]

OIL COMPANIES.

[illegible]

SUTLERS' SUPPLIES.

[illegible]

WOOD AND COAL.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

We draw at sight, and at sixty days, on LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, and all other principal cities of Europe.

Parties opening current accounts may deposit and draw at their convenience, the same as with the CITY BANKS, and will be allowed interest on all balances over ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum. Orders for the purchase or sale of various issues of Government or other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, executed on Commission. my22-tuth2m

7.30 NATIONAL BANK 7.30 OF THE METROPOLIS, Government Depository and Loan Agency, 452 FIFTEENTH STREET, Opposite the United States Treasury Department.

[illegible]

STOVES.

[illegible]

PAPER.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, June 1, 1865.

In pursuance of the "act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and Offices of the Government, and for other purposes," approved the 26th day of August, A. D. 1842, Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 1st day of July, 1865, for furnishing the following articles of Stationery for the use of the United States Senate, *such articles to be of the very best quality*, and to be approved by the Secretary, viz:

CLASS.

No. 1. 10 reams cartridge paper, very tough, and with very smooth surface, 24 by 32 inches square, and to weigh not less than 42 pounds to the ream, per ream.

2. 100 reams cartridge paper, very tough, and with very smooth surface, 23 by 30 inches square, and to weigh not less than 32 pounds to the ream, per ream.

3. 200 reams cartridge paper, very tough, and with very smooth surface, 19 by 24 inches square, and to weigh not less than 23 pounds to the ream, per ream.

4. 160 reams soft wrapping paper, per ream. 12 reams white law-cap paper, satin finished, ruled, of very best quality, per ream.

5. 75 reams white cap paper, satin finish, ruled, of the very best quality, per ream.

6. 100 reams white cap paper, second quality, ruled, per ream.

7. 100 reams white quarto post paper, highly glazed and hard calendered, ruled, and to weigh not less than 9 pounds to the ream, per ream.

8. 20 reams white post paper, highly glazed, and hard calendered, plain, and to weigh not less than 9 pounds to the ream, per ream.

9. 20 reams small letter paper, white, highly glazed and hard calendered, plain, per ream.

10. 20 reams white packet note paper, highly glazed and hard calendered, ruled, per ream.

11. 10 reams white packet note paper, highly glazed and hard calendered, plain, per ream.

12. 100 reams white laid commercial note paper, highly glazed and hard calendered, ruled, per ream.

13. 50 reams white laid commercial note paper, highly glazed and hard calendered, plain, per ream.

14. 5 dozen cap portfolios, without locks, per dozen. [illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 1, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY will be received at this Department until the 1st day of July, 1865, at 12 o'clock M.

Samples of the articles in class 1 will be furnished to parties desiring to bid, on application at the Department.

The Department reserves to itself the right to order the writing paper plain or faint lined to any required pattern.

Deliveries of all articles in the several classes must comply with the written specifications, which will be furnished to bidders, with the samples of articles in class 1.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of any inferior article shall be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract.

Deliveries must be free of charge at the Treasury Department, Washington.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract, with good and sufficient bonds, if his bid be accepted.

The failure to comply with any one order under a contract to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any articles as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Proposals unaccompanied by satisfactory guarantees will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.

CLASS NO. 1.

White Cap Paper.
White Legal Cap Paper.
White Quarto Post Paper.
White Packet Note Paper.
White Commercial Note Paper.
Yellow Envelope Paper.
Brown Wrapping Paper.
Red Blotting Paper.
Card Blotting Boards.
White Envelopes, official size.
White Envelopes, letter size.
White Envelopes, note size.
Copying Paper.

[illegible]

TONIC BITTERS.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

HOTELS.

[illegible]

RESTAURANTS.

[illegible]

RAILROAD LINES.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, May, 1865.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz:

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars,
Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7.30 A. M., and 6 and 7.30 P. M.

FOR NEW YORK, changing cars at Philadelphia,
Leave daily (except Sunday) at 11.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7.30 and 11.15 A. M., and 4.30 and 7.30 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.
Leave for New York at 6 P. M. only.
Leave for Philadelphia at 7.30 P. M. only.

Sleeping cars for New York on 7.30 P. M. train daily, except Sunday. On Sunday, train and sleeping car run only to Philadelphia.

Through tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the American Telegraph Building, Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement for schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.
ma24-tf

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST, are now run as follows, viz:

FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave daily, except Sunday, at 6.15, 8.15, and 11.15 A. M., and 3, 4.30, and 6.45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.
Leave daily, except Sunday, at 6.15 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FOR PRINCIPAL WAY STATIONS, viz: Bladensburg, Beltsville, Laurel, Annapolis Junction, and Relay House, leave at 6.15 and 8.15 A. M., and 3 and 4.30 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.
Leave at 6.15 and 8.15 A. M. and 3 and 4.30 P. M. [illegible]

STEAMSHIP LINES.

[illegible]

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

[illegible]